

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 16th November 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	" Kasipore Nibási " ...	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	30	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	" Ahammadi " ...	Tangail, Mymensingh	450	
3	" Ave Maria " ...	Calcutta	.....
4	" Divákar " ...	Ditto	.....
5	" Gaura Duta " ...	Maldah	.....
6	" Purva Bangabási " ...	Noakholly	.....
7	" Purva Darpan " ...	Chittagong	700	
8	" Uttara Banga Hitaishi " ...	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
9	" Arya Darpan " ...	Calcutta	102	11th October 1889.
10	" Bangabási " ...	Ditto	20,000	9th November 1889.
11	" Burdwán Sanjibani " ...	Burdwan	302	
12	" Chandra Vilásh " ...	Berhampore	250	
13	" Cháruvartá " ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	4th ditto.
14	" Chattal Gazette " ...	Chittagong	800	
15	" Dacca Prakash " ...	Dacca	1,200	10th ditto.
16	" Education Gazette " ...	Hooghly	885	8th ditto.
17	" Faridpur Hitaishini " ...	Faridpur	.....
18	" Garib " ...	Dacca	3,000	
19	" Grambási " ...	Uluberia	800	9th ditto.
20	" Gaurab " ...	Ditto	.....
21	" Guru Charana " ...	Calcutta	.....
22	" Hindu Ranjiká " ...	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	300	
23	" Jagatbási " ...	Calcutta	750	
24	" Murshidábád Patriká " ...	Berhampore	508	
25	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi " ...	Ditto	350	
26	" Navavibhákar Sádharani " ...	Calcutta	600	11th ditto.
27	" Pratikár " ...	Berhampore	600	
28	" Rungpore Dik Prakash " ...	Kakinia, Rungpore	205	7th ditto.
29	" Sahachar " ...	Calcutta	500	6th ditto.
30	" Samaya " ...	Ditto	3,806	8th ditto.
31	" Sanjivani " ...	Ditto	4,000	
32	" Sansodhini " ...	Chittagong	800	
33	" Santi " ...	Calcutta	3,722	
34	" Saráswat Patra " ...	Dacca	300	
35	" Som Prakash " ...	Calcutta	1,000	11th ditto.
36	" Srímantha Saudagár " ...	Ditto	.....
37	" Sulabha Samáchar o Kusadaha " ...	Ditto	800	8th ditto.
38	" Surabhi o Patáka " ...	Ditto	700	7th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	" Dainik o Samáchar Chandriká " ...	Calcutta	1,500	10th to 12th November 1889.
40	" Samvád Prabhákar " ...	Ditto	8,000	
41	" Samvád Purnachandrodaya " ...	Ditto	300	7th to 14th ditto.
42	" Banga Vidyá Prakashiká " ...	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	" Dacca Gazette " ...	Dacca	.....	11th November 1889.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	" Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Samachár Patrika. " ...	Darjeeling	20	
45	" Kshatriya Pratiká " ...	Patna	200	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	" Aryávarta " ...	Calcutta	1,500	2nd ditto.
47	" Behar Bandhu " ...	Bankipore	.....
48	" Bhárat Mitra " ...	Calcutta	1,653	31st October 1889.
49	" Sár Sudhánidhi " ...	Ditto	500	
50	" Uchit Baktá " ...	Ditto	4,500	
51	" Hindi Samáchar " ...	Bhagulpore	1,000	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
62	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah ...	300	
54	"Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind"	Calcutta ...	.....
55	"Anis"	Patna ...	.....
56	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	196	11th November 1889.
57	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar"	Behar ...	150	
58	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ...	.....
59	"Darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	10th ditto.
60	"Raisul-Akhbari-Moorshidabad"	Murshidabad ...	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
61	"Asha"	Cuttack ...	.....
62	"Taraka and Subhavartá"	Ditto ...	.....
63	"Pradíp"	Ditto ...	.....
64	"Samyabadi"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
65	"Dipaka"	Cuttack ...	.....	26th October and 2nd Nov. 1889.
66	"Utkal Dípiká"	Ditto ...	444	26th ditto ditto.
67	"Samvad Váhika"	Balasore ...	205	24th and 31st October 1889.
68	"Urya and Navasamvád"	Ditto ...	600	23rd and 30th ditto.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
69	"Silchar"	Silchar ...	500	4th November 1889.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
70	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	450	4th ditto.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bangabási*, of the 9th November, reports that on the night of Friday, the 25th October last, a daring theft was committed in the house of Baboo Kshetra Chandra Haldar, of Napara, a village near Nawabgunge, in the 24-Pergunnahs district. Both Kshetra Chandra and his wife were so severely beaten by the thieves that it became necessary to remove them to the hospital. Low class people from different parts of the country work in the local cotton and jute mills, and it is suspected that they commit thefts at night. The police ought to look sharp.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 9th, 1889.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

2. The *Samaya*, of the 8th November, is satisfied with the High Court's judgment in the Gidhour cheating case. The judgment shows how very unjustly Mr. Mackintosh has been dealt with by the Magistrate and the Police Superintendent of Monghyr. But if Mr. Mackintosh had failed to move the High Court, nobody would have heard of anything of the oppressions committed on him. And we may infer from this the nature and extent of the oppression to which the poor natives of the country are often subjected by wicked Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police, whose displeasure they happen to incur. It is hoped that if Mr. Mackintosh is proved innocent, Sir Steuart Bayley will properly deal with the offending Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 8th, 1889.

3. The *Navavibhakar Sádharaní*, of the 11th November, says that heaps of books, shoals of mohurirs, crowds of pleaders and barristers, whole lines of law courts and judges with fat salaries exist in this country for the administration of justice. But what is the good of all this paraphernalia? As things stand at present, a man must consider himself fortunate if he can recover property worth Rs. 10, of which he has been unjustly deprived or dispossessed by spending ten times that amount in a law court.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI
Nov. 11th, 1889.

John Stuart Mill says that a law which makes it necessary for a person to spend more for recovering a right than what the right is worth cannot be regarded as a means of protecting rights. And judged by this rule, many rights in this country must be regarded as being unprotected. In this country, the cost of defending a right cannot in many cases be provided even by selling one's self.

The cost which is incurred in the higher law courts on account of stamps and printing is unavoidable. So are also the fees which are paid to pleaders and barristers who cannot be expected to fight for their clients without being paid for so doing. But why should not pleaders and barristers hear their clients themselves instead of through attorneys? It is all very well for them to defend the present arrangements in this respect by saying that they incite or instigate no man to do any evil action, and that they simply take up the cases which appear good on paper. But they cannot but be too conscious themselves that all the causes which they plead or defend are not just causes. Is it good morality, under these circumstances, to maintain for the sake of an outward appearance of honesty a class of gentlemen whose sole business it is to get up cases? Everybody must see that this arrangement puts litigants to unnecessary expense. Government can easily put an end to this hardship without subjecting itself to any loss thereby. It can abolish the attorney class, and make up the loss which it will sustain financially by their abolition by enhancing the license fees of pleaders and barristers, and by conferring upon them the privileges which are now enjoyed by attorneys.

The mukhtears are the attorneys of the lower courts. Their business also is to get up cases. The objections which apply to attorneys apply equally to mukhtears; but as they pay license fees to Government, they are an important factor in all financial considerations. A new class of law agents has now sprung up in every village, who go by the name of touters. These men are more skilful agents in criminal than in civil cases. They have no equal on earth for making out a true case as false, and a false case as true. They have always at their command a dozen or so of witnesses who appear in the majority of criminal cases in the villages. These witnesses, by a strange fatality, must be present on every scene of affray, theft and trespass. These touters are a terror to poor people who think that they can get them into any trouble if they only wish to do so. These touters also furnish pleaders with information on which to base cross examinations. They are thus useful both to the high and to the low, and this is why the Penal Code is not set in motion against them. The authorities are requested to consider about all these three classes of practitioners who interfere so seriously with a sound administration of justice.

(d).—Education.

GRAMBASI,
Nov. 8th, 1889.

4. The *Grambási*, of the 8th November, says that the grant of Rs. 25 now given to the higher class school at Mugkalyan in the district of Howrah is insufficient, and should be increased in consideration of the flourishing condition of the school.

DAINIK O SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 12th, 1889.

5. The *Dainik o Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 12th November, says that a study of the lives of "educated" natives, that is, of natives who have received an English education, will enable one to judge whether the education imparted in the schools and colleges of this country is really worth the name, whether it helps its recipients to control the wicked impulses of the heart and to develop the noble instincts of humanity, and whether it is capable of teaching them their duty to society, to their families, and, above all, to their own selves, that is to say, to their own spiritual nature. These grand results can only be achieved by considerable effort and self-discipline, and will never be attained by means of an education, which engenders vanity and selfishness. Unfortunately education does not now answer to its lofty ideal and is prized only for its commercial value. The natives of this country now receive education for the purpose of being able to earn a livelihood, just as a fisherman catches fish for buying his daily bread. And it is a pity that their English education does not enable them to do even that for which they seek it. Nearly fifteen annas of the educated natives are weak, sickly and shortlived. An educated young man of twenty-five will now hear with a shudder of the amount of work which an old class native of sixty can do cheerfully and with ease. What makes this difference, and where is one to look for its cause? The Baboo will of course attribute it all to early marriage and vegetable food. But did not the elders of the people marry early and eschew animal food? Are not there Baisnabs, strict vegetarians, any one of whom can, with one stroke of his little finger, send ten educated Baboos rolling on the ground?

The fact is, the present system of English education in this country is mainly answerable for this deplorable state of things. Man and nature are often at struggle with each other, and if the former desires to live, he must adapt himself to the latter, that is, to external surroundings. It is this necessity which accounts for the diversity of dress, food, manners and social institutions among the nations of the world. It is this which makes the rules of healthy living in England inapplicable to the people of India. Now English

education is ruining the health of Indian boys by making them adopt habits of action and study which, however innocuous under the conditions and requirements of English life, must be in the highest degree injurious in India. The midday sun, for instance, is extremely powerful in this country, and it is therefore necessary and desirable that Indian boys should be allowed during that most enervating portion of the day to give complete rest to their body and mind. But it is precisely at this time of the day that Indian boys are required to sit in crowded class rooms, wearing tight-fitting coats, hoses, and English boots, and to exercise their brains over tough mathematical problems or difficult passages in Shakspeare and Milton. Then come the fatal days preceding the University examinations, when the examinees undergo an amount of labour and anxiety, and show a disregard for the laws of health, which must have been painfully noticed by all. The effects of such reading soon make themselves manifest. Weak sight, culminating in some cases in total blindness, cerebral affections and other diseases make their appearance as inseparable associates of the young educated Baboo. But look at the young student in the *tol*. How hale, hearty and healthy he is ! He reads under the old indigenous system. He has not to eat a hasty breakfast so early as 10 o'clock in the morning, and then to run to school or to spend the debilitating midday hours in exhausting brain work. As a consequence of the altered conditions of life produced by English education and the English form of school life, the health of Bengalis is daily deteriorating, and one really shudders to contemplate the ultimate fate of this people, if this process of deterioration goes on unchecked for another fifty years. English education is doing this deadly work slowly and unobserved. The people cannot therefore adopt remedial measures too soon. The Bengali Baboo looks upon the expansion of the Legislative Councils on a representative basis as a means of improving his condition, but political reforms will be of no use to him if he becomes more and more enfeebled in body, sickly, and shortlived.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

6. The *Surabhi o Patáká*, of the 7th November, says that, through the efforts of the Local Board of Rungpore, a technical school has been established at that place, and hopes that other Local Boards will imitate the example of the Rungpore Local Board in this respect.

SURABHI O PATAKA,
Nov. 7th, 1889.

7. The same paper says that the establishment of Union Committees to look after village sanitation will no doubt be a good thing. But where will the money come from that will be required to effect sanitary improvement? Some say that Government will make the Union Committees levy a new tax for the purpose. But this paper will oppose any such taxation.

SURABHI O PATAKA.

8. The *Samaya*, of the 8th November, draws the attention of the Municipal authorities to a correspondent's letter in the *Statesman* newspaper, complaining of the use of adulterated ghee in the preparation of sweetmeats by the shop-keepers of Russa Road and other places in Bhowanipore.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 8th, 1889.

9. The *Bangabási*, of the 9th November, says that it will be a good thing to grant pensions to persons employed under District Boards and Municipalities. But the incomes of these Boards are so small that, if they are made to pay such pensions out of their own funds, they will soon become insolvent.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 9th, 1889.

10. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 10th November, says that partly in consequence of the failure of the members of the Boards to discharge their duties, and partly in consequence of the undue exercise of power over those Boards by the

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 10th, 1889.

Magistrates, the public in this country have failed to make a correct estimate of the benefits of Local Self-government. And the result is that the enthusiasm displayed at this year's election was much less than the enthusiasm which was displayed at the first elections. And it is believed that if the members of the Boards do not take care to explain the benefits of Local Self-government to the people, there will be absolutely no election next time.

Reference is then made to the Dacca District Board, and it is remarked that most of the old members of that Board worked from interested motives and failed to perform their duty. Some of them did not know English, and their English-knowing colleagues took advantage of their ignorance of that language to gain their own private ends. There are, in this country, a good many men who do not know English, but are thoroughly honest and independent. And the success of Local Self-government requires that these men should have seats on the Boards, and the proceedings of the Boards should be conducted in Bengali. There are many such men in the Local Boards, but they never think of contesting for seats on the District Boards. Nay, they are often dissuaded from entering the District Boards by their self-seeking English-knowing colleagues. The writer is glad to learn that this year the Munshigunge Local Board is trying to get a large number of these honest, independent men returned to the Dacca District Board. It is by the election of such men that the defects of Local Self-government can be removed.

DACCA PRÁKASH,
Nov. 10th, 1889.

11. The same paper says that, in proposing the establishment of Union Committees, the object principally contemplated is that they should look after village sanitation. And as sanitation will require money, it is intended to levy a tax for that purpose. But if this tax is collected like the road cess, much oppression will result; and it will not be right to levy the tax on the rents paid by the ryots. For rates of rent are different in different zemindaris. Where the zemindar is powerful, the rate is high; where he is weak, it is low. In the sub-division of Manikgunge, for instance, there is a large number of petty zemindars and consequently the rate of rent in that sub-division is only five or six annas per bigha. And so, if Union Committees, comprising six or seven villages each, are established within that sub-division, the proposed tax will be levied on a rental of Rs. 3,000 at the most. And if the rate of the tax be three pies per rupee, the annual income of a Union Committee in that sub-division will be less than Rs. 50, a sum which will be insufficient even to pay a common accountant. In the sub-division of Tangail, on the other hand, which is the property of powerful zemindars, the rent per bigha is Rs. 2 or 3, and so Union Committees in that sub-division will have an annual income of not less than Rs. 400 each, a fair sum to begin sanitary improvement with. This shows that a tax on the rent of land will not do. Like the municipal rate and the chowkidari cess the tax will have to be assessed according to the condition of the persons assessed to it.

Village chowkidars are now nominally under the village punchayets; they are really slaves of the police. They are of no use to the villages. It is therefore desirable to abolish the punchayets and make over their duties to the Union Committees, care being taken at the same time to place the chowkidars directly under those Committees. The reports which chowkidars are now required to send to the police should, after the establishment of Union Committees, be sent by post by these Committees. If such reports are prepared and submitted by Union Committees, they will be much more true and reliable than the reports which are now furnished by the chowkidars. A variety of other duties, such as the serving of summons and certificates, may, with advantage, be entrusted to these Committees, the serving members of the Committees being allowed a fee in consideration of the time

devoted by them to this work. Service of summonses, &c., will be less costly under the proposed system than it now is.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

12. The *Grámbási*, of the 8th November, says that, as the lands situated on both banks of the khal at Bantul, in the district of Howrah, are unprovided with

GRAMBASI,
Nov. 8th, 1889.

The khal at Bantul. *ails* (earthen ridges) to prevent the passage of water from one land to another, the water taken from the khal for the purpose of irrigating one field is apt to find its way into the neighbouring fields. Sometimes, those who open the gate of the khal for the purpose of supplying water to a field do not close it after that field has been irrigated, thus allowing other fields, whose owners have not applied for canal water, to be supplied with that water against their wish. And the charge of stealing canal water is then brought against these men. Last year they applied to Baboo Kailas Chunder Ghose, Deputy Collector of Canal Revenue, Midnapore, who, after considering their case, acquitted them of the charge. This year the same charge has been again brought against them, and Kailas Baboo is asked to do justice and to take steps to prevent the water of one field from escaping into another in future.

13. The same paper says that the embankment of the Rupnarayan has now to be cut annually for the purpose of supplying water to the villages situated within the jurisdiction of the Bagnan thanna in the Uluberia sub-division. As this annual cutting of the embankment is not free from danger, a sluice gate should be constructed at Bagnan for the purpose of letting in water into the villages, the people whereof are ready to bear the cost of the construction.

GRAMBASI.

14. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 9th November, says that the road from Mathurapore to Krishna-
The road from Mathurapore to Krishna-
pore in the 24-Pergunnahs district. pore, in the 24-Pergunnahs district, is out of repair. Passengers have to wade through water in five or six places on this road. The members of the Local Board are requested to look to the matter.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 9th, 1889.

15. Another correspondent of the same paper says that serious public inconvenience is being caused on account of the state of disrepair in which the road from Jajiara to Kashba in Tipperah now is and on account of the absence of culverts in it.

BANGABASI.

(h)—*General.*

16. The *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 31st October, says that the Secretary of State's despatch on the report of the Public Service Commission has greatly disappointed the public. No facility has been provided in that despatch for a larger employment of natives in the public service. There was therefore no necessity of spending a large amount of money on a Commission, the benefit derived from which is so small.

BHARAT MITRA,
Oct. 31st, 1889.

17. The *Sulabh Samáchar-o-Kushdaha*, of the 8th November, whilst admitting that village sanitation and the spread of primary education are the most crying wants of the country, is unable to give its support to any proposal to impose fresh taxes for their removal.

SULABH SAMACHAR-O
KUSHDAHA,
Nov. 8th, 1889.

If Government really feels the importance and necessity of extending primary education in this country, it ought to be able to bear any additional expenditure that may be required for that purpose. Its present educational expenditure does not exceed a hundredth part of its revenue—an expenditure

The proposed Education and Sanitary cesses.

which is ridiculously small compared with the educational expenditure of other civilized countries. The people of the country are very poor and ill able to bear the burden of an education cess.

It is also Government's own duty to grant money for village sanitation, but seeing that it is not financially well off, there can be no objection to its levying a tax of one pie in every rupee of rent for this purpose.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 8th, 1889.

18. The *Samaya*, of the 8th November, says that, considering the wisdom which has hitherto marked the acts of Sir Steuart Bayley, it is difficult to believe that His Honour has upheld Dr. Hilson's order

Dr. Hilson and the three Assistant Surgeons.

dismissing the three Assistant Surgeons from the service of Government. Dr. Hilson's action is condemned by everybody, and he himself cannot have anything to say in support of it. Such being the case, the reputation of Sir Steuart Bayley will suffer if His Honour allows his friendship for Dr. Hilson to get the better of his judgment in the matter. It is hoped that the statement that Sir Steuart Bayley has approved of Dr. Hilson's order will prove false, and that His Honour will deal with the case impartially.

GRAMBASI,
Nov. 9th, 1889.

19. The *Grámbási*, of the 9th November, in reviewing the Secretary of State's despatch on the Public Service Commission's Report, observes as follows:—

The despatch is not on the whole very unfavourable to Indian interests. The recommendation of the Commission and of the Government of India that natives of India should be freely appointed to all high posts in the Provincial Services has been, however, disallowed by the Secretary of State. According to him, the power of nominating candidates for such posts will rest entirely with himself and the Governor-General. And here lies the whole difficulty. For under this arrangement there will be no chance of the Queen's Proclamation being given full effect to.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Nov. 11th, 1889.

The *Praja Bandhu*.

20. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 11th November, delivers itself as follows:—

"We owe a debt of eternal gratitude to the English for the benefits they have conferred upon us. We have assigned them a very high place in consideration of the benefits they have done us, and their many good qualities. We are really convinced that the English are incarnations of justice; that justice and nobleness of heart are, as it were, their own most valued possessions, and that they have come to India with the view of raising it to a higher stage of progress.

"If the English, whom we so honour, do anything which we regard as a mistake, our grief knows no bounds. It is painful to us to find any stain, however slight, on their remarkably pure character. And that is why we protest loudly against such actions of theirs as are open to blame. It is our desire that they should treat their Indian subjects as their sons. We have enjoyed, and are enjoying, much happiness under their rule; and it is our earnest desire that the grievances which we still have should be removed. This is why we always complain of grievances and find fault with our rulers if the grievances are not removed. It is also for the same reason that we condemn so strongly all instances of illiberality in the conduct of the administration. Our sorrow will know no bounds if our rulers attribute such condemnation or criticism of their acts to seditious motives. Politics is a difficult subject, and it is quite possible that we may be mistaken in our political judgment. But the English will appear to still better advantage than they now do if they point out to us our mistakes in a friendly spirit.

"It is because we think so highly of our English rulers that the action they have taken in regard to the *Praja Bandhu* and its Manager, Tinkari Banerji, and their passing of the Official Secrets Act, have astonished us. They have given us great pain by resorting to such violent measures for a

very trifling reason. A gentle reproof would have been sufficient for the *Praja Bandhu*. We can by no means bring ourselves to believe that, by setting the world on fire, as it were, as the result of a thunderbolt hurled against a tiny creature, the English have acted in a manner which at all becomes them."

21. The *Som Prakash*, of the 11th November, takes exception to the course taken by Government in dismissing Baboo Tinkari Banerji, the managing proprietor of the *Praja Bandhu* newspaper, from the public service. It is a somewhat irregular course. Baboo Tinkari ought to have been dismissed, not by an order of the Governor-General in Council, but by an order of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, under whom he was serving. He would, in that case, have been able to appeal against the order of dismissal either to the Bengal Government or to the Government of India. But the course adopted leaves him no remedy.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 11th, 1889.

The dismissal of Baboo Tinkari Banerji of the *Praja Bandhu*.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

22. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 4th November, says that Government has acted undignifiedly in passing the Official Secrets Act so hastily. And the passing of this Act means that after more than a hundred years' rule the English Government does not consider its position in this country to be sufficiently safe. The writer's confidence in the self-possession of the English rulers of India has been shaken by this legislation. It seems that a childish fear has, in some magical sort of way, taken possession of the minds of Indian statesmen. It was surely never expected that the British Lion would lack self-confidence to such a degree.

CHÁRUVARTÁ
Nov. 4th, 1889.

The absence of any definition of *official secrets* is a serious omission in the Act, which may be a source of trouble to newspaper writers. The working of this Act will not be less mischievous than that of Lord Lytton's Press Act, and a widespread agitation should therefore be made to have it repealed.

23. The *Education Gazette*, of the 8th November, reproduces the criticisms of nearly all the leading native papers on the Official Secrets Act, and thus replies to them:—

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Nov. 8th, 1889.

The new Act will in no way affect the freedom which has been secured to the Indian Press under the English rule, and which constitutes the most glorious feature of that rule. The fears which have been apprehended on this score by most of the native papers are therefore groundless. As regards the main object of the law, there can be no doubt that it is perfectly legitimate for a Government to take steps to prevent the publication of its secrets. Manu, the Indian law giver, has assigned a very high place to *mautra-gupti* or the power of keeping counsels secret, among the kingly virtues (*Rajdharma*). According to him, "the king, whose counsels are not known to others, rules over the whole world even though his treasury may be empty."

The Government of Lord Lansdowne is therefore not to blame for making an effort in the same direction. It is preposterous to say, as some people have said, that every act of a Government should be done publicly. Government must do certain things secretly; and those who try to divulge its secrets justly make themselves liable to punishment. For is not the attempt to procure official papers by unfair means an improper one, and calculated to demoralise both those who give and those who take such papers?

As regards the statement made in some of the vernacular papers that the real object of the Act is not to punish the publication of sketches, plans,

&c., of forts, but to shut the mouth of the press, it is clear that this statement has not been carefully made. A great many forts are now being constructed on the north-western frontier of India, and great mischief may result from the publication of their sketches, plans, &c. Hence the necessity for the new law.

Again, it is not clear that Government has done anything wrong by hurrying the new Bill through the Legislative Council at Simla. Government found it absolutely necessary to pass the Act, and sooner or later the Act would have been passed. The passing of the Act being indispensable, it is perfectly immaterial when or where it is passed. Again, the Legislative Councils of India are not like the English Parliament. Their duty consists only in supporting measures which are initiated and approved by Government. And this being the case, a prolonged discussion of the new Bill would have effected no important alteration in its provisions.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 9th, 1889.

A successor to the Hon'ble Kali Nath Mitra in the Bengal Council.

24. Referring to the rumour that either Baboo Nabin Chandra Baral or Baboo Nimai Charan Basu will succeed the Hon'ble Baboo Kali Nath Mitra in the Bengal Council, the *Bangabási*, of the 9th November, asks, is there no gentleman in the mofussil competent to sit in that Council?

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 10th, 1889.

The Official Secrets Act.

the Official Secrets Act:—

25. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 10th November, has the following on

It will depend on the good fortune or otherwise of India whether the new Act will be or will not be abolished in future. But this much is certain, that the dark stain of infamy which Lord Lansdowne has brought upon himself by passing this Act will be never effaced. It is now many years since the Press Act of Lord Lytton was abolished, but the blot on his name caused by the passing of that Act still exists, and will exist as long as the sun and the moon.

But it is, after all, quite immaterial whether the blot on Lord Lansdowne's name is removed or not. The question of importance is, what will *Amrita Bazar Patrika* do to clear itself of the charge of dishonesty brought against it by the Viceroy? It has become the *Patrika's* duty to exculpate itself; for foreignness will otherwise regard the Native Press with suspicion.

The *Amrita Bazar* is of course doing its best to repel the charge. But its position is that of an accused, and it therefore labours under a host of difficulties; while evidence in support of the plaintiff could be had for the gathering, and to any extent required. The *Amrita Bazar* has apparently done nothing up to this time to clear himself. But exceedingly good evidence on its side has been furnished by Mr. Hume from his cool retreat at Simla. Judged by the principles of dharma, which are extremely fine, there is hope that the honesty of the *Amrita Bazar* may be proved. But the infamy which Lord Lansdowne has earned for himself by passing the new law will never be effaced.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 11th, 1889.

The Government of India and the Gwalior Durbar.

26. The *Som Prakash*, of the 11th November, says that the late Sir Gunpat Rao, President of the Gwalior Durbar, made over Rs. 15,000 to Rai Saligram Bahadur, the late Postmaster-General of that State, as a gift for some temple at Agra. But the Government of India has taken the present Durbar to task for this and has censured Rai Saligram Bahadur for accepting the money. What has Government, however, to do with a gift made by a Hindu Prince to a Hindu temple? Government ought not to interfere in this way with the religious acts and practices of

the people. The Durbar has incurred the displeasure of Government for giving some money to a Hindu temple. But Government did not feel displeased and remained silent when Sir Lepel Griffin compelled the Mahomedan Begum of Bhopal to contribute money for the construction of a Christian church within her State.

Again, there was nothing wrong in Government's opinion in taking Rs. 16,000 from the same Gwalior Durbar for the construction of a boarding-house in connection with the Daly College at Indore. The money was paid by the Gwalior Durbar, but the boarding-house was constructed beyond the limits of Gwalior. That was right expenditure, and this gift of money by a Hindu State to a Hindu temple is wrong expenditure! Nice justice this!

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

27. The *Sahachar*, of the 6th November, has the following in an article headed 'A prayer to Lord Lansdowne':—

A prayer to Lord Lansdowne.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 6th, 1889.

Some one writing in the *Morning Post* newspaper of Allahabad says that it is too early to form any opinion of Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General of India, and that His Excellency is a strong man, who understands work, and does nothing without seeing everything for himself. But the fact is that already very different opinions are entertained regarding Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General of India. Indeed opinion never varied so much and so early regarding any Governor-General of India as it has in regard to Lord Lansdowne.

His Excellency should take a warning from the failure of Lord Dufferin and enquire into the cause of that failure. Lord Dufferin is a strong man and enjoys the reputation of being an administrator of a high order. As Governor-General of India he did many things calculated to strike the imagination. By his conquest of Upper Burma, he made a considerable addition to the British Empire and so deserved well of his countrymen.

But in spite of all this, Lord Dufferin failed in his Indian administration. The fact is that the administration of India is becoming difficult day by day. India is fast changing, but the handful of Europeans who govern her seem to ignore this. They look upon India as a vast volcano, which may at any moment envelope the handful of European officers sitting at its top in a general conflagration. Canada and Australia being inhabited by Englishmen, there can be no risk in giving liberty to those countries. But India is inhabited by a different race greatly outnumbering its English residents, and so, if power is given to the people of India, they will chase the English out of the country. Thus the generality of English officers in India are for following a policy based upon fear and selfishness. And it is this policy which Lord Lansdowne should take care not to adopt.

The Indians now look upon themselves as English citizens, and are ready to march under the Queen's banner to defend this country against foreign invasion. Lord Lansdowne should take this fact as the foundation-stone of his policy. English education has revolutionised the country, and their study of history has opened the eyes of Indians. They know what England has done for herself and is doing for other countries, and their prayer is that they may not be looked upon as foreigners by Englishmen. Englishmen should therefore modify their governing policy so as to suit the altered condition of the time. They should bear in mind that the day when the country should be ruled by force is gone. The people have learnt self-respect, and even chaprasis are not sincere in showing respect to their European masters. A policy of love and sympathy like the one which enabled Lord Ripon to touch the hearts of the people is the policy now required. That a change of policy is now needed is understood by many of the European

officers of Government, but it is not their interest to let the Viceroy know it. The success of Lord Lansdowne in the administration of India will, therefore, depend in a great measure on his shaping his administration according to the altered circumstances of the times. If he can do this, his administration will be a success. If he cannot do this, his administration will be a failure.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 6th, 1889.

28. The same paper says that it has now become customary for distinguished Europeans to visit India in the cold weather. In the course of their travel in India they become guests of the Residents in the Courts of the Native States. The unfortunate rulers of those States, knowing full well how necessary it is for them to keep the Residents in good humour, spend large sums of money in the reception of the distinguished visitors. Prince Albert Victor is now about to visit India, and Government is asked to see that no undue pressure is put on the native princes to spend money lavishly on his reception. It should see that the rumour about the Maharaja of Travancore spending two lakhs and the Nizam three lakhs on the Prince's reception does not prove true. In Europe, when a crowned king visits one who is his equal in rank, much money is spent on his reception. But no such thing is done in the case of princes of the blood royal. The Prince of Wales, for instance, often visits France, but the French Government does not think of spending money on his reception. Why should then any native prince of India be asked to spend money on the reception of Prince Albert Victor. It is desirable, therefore, that as soon as the Prince comes to Bombay, a hint should be given to him about the nature of the reception that he should expect, and a hint should be given to the native princes that in giving a reception to Prince Albert Victor they need not go beyond the custom observed in respect of such visitors in Europe.

The municipalities should also spend no money on the reception of the Prince. The Prince is only a boy and has no political status at all. The princes and other members of the royal family of England are absolutely powerless in the matter of doing any good to India. The people of the country consequently expect no benefit from them; they respect them simply out of their unbounded veneration for the Queen.

The Prince is as yet nobody, and has formed no opinion on matters Indian, and so there is no need of presenting him with addresses such as the municipalities contemplate doing. And if addresses are at all presented, let them be presented in a plain and simple style, and let no money be spent in purchasing costly parchment and caskets for the purpose. The year is one of distress and bad harvest, and no money should be spent uselessly in giving a reception to the Prince.

SURABHI O PATAKA,
Nov. 7th, 1889.

29. The *Surabhi o Patáká*, of the 7th November, says that the following words uttered by Sir Charles Elliott on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the Simla Volunteers, namely, "we can never forget that in India we live on the edge of a volcano, and know but little of the passions which are boiling beneath, and we must be prepared for the occurrence of a sudden *emeute*, such as an outbreak of religious fanaticism, or a rising of the scoundrels of the bazar to plunder the rich, or an inroad of wild tribes from across the frontier," are words which a man of Sir Charles' years and wisdom should not have uttered. These words will be like fuel to flaming fire.

If the English really think that they are standing on the edge of a volcano, why do they not take steps to extinguish the fire that is burning within?

BANGABASI,
Nov. 9th, 1889.

30. The *Bangabási*, of the 9th November, thus welcomes Prince Albert Victor to India:—"Welcome! son of the heir apparent! You are welcome. We

A welcome to Prince Albert Victor.

are counting days in eager expectation of your arrival, and are anxiously looking forward for the day when we shall see your sweet, placid, and amiable face. We wish your welfare with all our heart. Prince, beloved of the Empress, you are welcome here. We have nothing left to us, but we are not disloyal. Prince as you are, you will be better able to realise the feelings which move the human heart than ordinary men, and so even when you are enthroned in India's loyal heart and find yourself borne on the wave of enthusiastic devotion, your piercing intelligence will be able to make out in what position and frame of mind Indians are. Do you communicate to your most respected grandmother, the Empress of India, what you will see, and what you will understand, and what you will hear from us."

31. The same paper says that most writers in the native press do not understand their duty, and never think in what way that press should employ itself in order to be useful to the country. They

The true function of the native press.

think that it is the duty of the native press to abuse the British Government, to find fault with its officers, and to raise a clamour whenever there is a failure of justice at the hands of English officials. It is a pity many of these writers really consider themselves a perfectly free people, equal in position to their English rulers or to the English people. But this is not the way in which the newspapers of this subject country should be conducted.

The true duty of the native press should be to ascertain the cause of India's daily increasing poverty under English rule. India, which was a rich country two hundred years ago, has become a beggar in virtue of English trade and English rule. And the first duty of the Indian press should now be to ascertain why this sad change has occurred and all those vast heaps of wealth have disappeared without being noticed by the Indians themselves and to enter upon the work of discovering a remedy for all this. It is not very difficult to ascertain the cause of this growing poverty of the country. The cause is India's foreign trade which is carrying away to foreign countries India's boundless wealth. Some people say that India is becoming poor because she has to pay the cost of maintaining foreigners in her service. But what is paid on this account is money which India pays as tax due to her sovereign. And it is besides nothing compared with the wealth which foreign trade is carrying out of the country.

There is a remedy for this; and the great mistake the country is making, and for which it is becoming poorer and poorer every day, is that it does not think of that remedy at all. If the people only realize the extent of the injury which foreign trade is doing to India, they will take no time whatever to apply remedial measures. There is no deep heartburning, no piercing mental anguish for this, and there is consequently no adoption of remedial measures. It should be the foremost duty of every vernacular journal to keep the hearts of the people of India burning for this all day and all night, and to keep their minds profoundly anguished all day and all night, to point this out clearly to mofussil people in leaders, paragraphs, and items of news, so that feelings of intensest pain may be aroused in the reader's mind. If newspaper agitation and the promptings of well-wishers succeed in banding together the people in a resolution not to use foreign articles, and to give preference to the country's own manufactures, and if, in consequence of such resolution, the country's money ceases to go out of the country, affairs in this country will take a serious turn, and it will no longer be necessary to be concerned about the acts of this individual or of that or to discover State secrets and incur the ruler's displeasure.

32. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 11th November, is glad to learn that the rumour that Sir Steuart Bayley would shortly retire is false. Just, truthful, and

Rumoured retirement of Sir Steuart Bayley.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 9th, 1889.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 11th, 1889.

conscientious Governors of the type of Sir Steuart Bayley are very rare; and the writer would have been really pained at heart if His Honour had retired so soon.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 11th, 1889.

33. The same paper thinks it desirable that the Government of India should inaugurate some work of permanent usefulness in commemoration of Prince Albert Victor's visit to India. That will be a much better way of spending money than wasting it in amusements and fireworks.

GAUHAR,
Nov. 11th, 1889.

34. The *Gauhar*, of the 11th November, says that the floods of this year have devastated all the tracts lying between villages Baru and Baruni in the Milki pergunnah of the Monghyr district. Government is requested to construct a larger number of culverts on the Tirhoot State Railway line to let out the flood-water and to construct embankments in certain parts of the riverbanks in order to prevent a future overflowing.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVADBAHIKA,
Oct. 24th, 1889.

Thefts in Balasore district.

35. The *Samvadbāhikā*, of the 24th October, complains of increase of petty thefts in the Balasore town.

DIPAKA AND UTKAL
DIPAKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

36. The *Dipaka* and *Utkaldipikā*, of the 26th October, approve of the proposal of the Secretary of State for India to increase the maximum limit of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service to 23, because in that case natives of India will be able to compete fairly in the examination.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

37. The *Utkaldipikā*, of the 26th October, strongly advocates the cause of the Burmese prisoners in the Indian jails, and remarks that as peace reigns supreme in Upper Burma, they may be released without any apprehension of danger.

UTKALDIPIKA AND
DIPAKA,
Oct. 26th, 1889.

38. Referring to the proposals of Sir John Edgar in his special report on the Angul scarcity, the *Utkaldipikā* and *Dipaka*, of the 26th October and 2nd November, concur in remarking that the Panchpara-Pooree Railway, if it is constructed in time, and the permanent abolition of the rigorous forest rules, are sure to relieve the public and Government from periodical anxieties consequent on irregular and precarious rainfall.

As regards the officers who must be held responsible for the miscarriage of the late relief administration in Angul, they are of opinion that Government have rightly held Baboo Naranchandra Naik, the tehsildar, and Mr. Hopkins, the Officiating Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, responsible for the same; but they point out that Mr. Worsley and Mr. Finucane are also to a certain extent responsible. Mr. Worsley had received reports last year from the Tehsildar, pointing to general scarcity of food in Angul; but instead of proceeding to Angul to inspect the true state of affairs with his own eyes, he looked upon newspaper statements as exaggerations and acted in a way which encouraged the Tehsildar in the pursuit of a policy of economy, for which the latter was highly praised. Mr. Finucane had gone to Angul, as Director of Agriculture, in order to inspect the standing crop, and he made a report to the effect that in the worst places an eight-anna crop was expected. This report must have misled Government to a certain extent. The papers are therefore sorry that Sir John Edgar has omitted to notice Mr. Worsley's responsibility, and that, though the former has alluded to Mr. Finucane's report in his account of the Angul scarcity, Government have omitted to

hold the latter responsible. The papers conclude by remarking that Government too are responsible to a certain extent, for they ridiculed the very idea of a general scarcity in open durbar at Cuttack in the last winter, never trusted newspaper reports, and remained quiet until the *Calcutta Statesman*, on the strength of its European correspondent's letter, informed the public that men and women were dying of starvation and cholera in Angul, and until the report of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals corroborated the same.

39. The death of Baboo Harekrishna Das, the late Manager of the Pooree Temple, is universally mourned by all the native papers of Orissa. The *Samvadbāhikā*, of the 31st October, gives credence to a current rumour that the zealous and pious efforts of the Manager to reform certain abuses and malpractices in connection with the duties of the *sevakas* created several enemies in that order, who administered to him poison, by mixing it with the *mahaprasad* (sacred offering to Jagannath), intended for him.

SAMVAD BAHIKĀ,
Oct. 31st, 1889

40. All the native papers of Orissa evince great interest in Mr. Bradlaugh, whom they style the Indian Member of Parliament, and whose reported illness has produced an uneasy sensation in their minds. In fact their grief seems almost inconsolable.

SAMVADVAHIKĀ.

41. The Keshpur correspondent of the *Uriya and Navasamvād*, of the 30th October, reports that on the 15th of October an unusual meteorological phenomenon resembling the trunk of an elephant was seen to descend suddenly from the sky on the Brahmini river. Much of the water contained in it was resolved into gaseous vapour, which went upward into the sky. As an immediate consequence of this event, the Andira and Chandānpur villages, situated on the northern and southern banks of the river respectively, and some of their inhabitants were swept away, the houses being broken to pieces and the men and women grievously hurt.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Oct. 30th, 1889.

42. The *Dīpaka*, of the 2nd November, finds fault with the Cuttack Municipality for metalling a large number of its roads in the winter instead of in the rainy season. It anticipates a great waste of metal, which must ultimately touch the pockets of the rate-payers.

DIPAKĀ,
Nov. 2nd, 1889.

43. Anent the Official Secrets Act, lately passed by the Legislative Council of India, the same paper discriminates between that enactment and the Official Secrets Act passed in England. The object of the English Act is to secure forts, arsenals, and magazines and other military stores and forces of the United Kingdom against the mischievous gaze of foreign spies, while that of the Indian Act is to seal the contents of official records and documents, and never allow them to ooze out in the columns of any newspaper. The press of India is not the enemy of Government. It represents the public and criticises the actions of Government with no other object than that of warning it of the dangers and impediments that lie in its path. The press, therefore, in the long run strengthens the hands of Government. The Act, therefore, deprives Government of the valuable assistance which it could have expected to receive from the public press.

DIPAKĀ.

44. Referring to the rules that Government have recently framed in connection with those of its servants that are involved in debt, the *Utkaldīpikā*, of the 2nd November, not only approves of the same, but proposes to extend them to Honorary Magistrates, members of Local and District Boards, and Commissioners of Municipalities. For no one who is inextricably involved

UTKALDIPIKĀ,
Nov. 2nd, 1889.

in debt can, in its opinion, discharge his public duties equitably and satisfactorily.

UTKALDIPKA,
Nov. 2nd, 1889.

45. The same paper is glad to learn that Government have at last found out their mistake, and have discovered the superior properties of the *ganja* manufactured

Gurjat ganja.

in the Orissa Gurjats and the necessity of encouraging it among a people with whose constitution the Rajshahye *ganja* does not agree. It is a pity, remarks the Editor, that Government should have entirely prohibited the supply of Gurjat *ganja* out of mercenary motives, created by the wrong reports of district officers, who know nothing of the country, and that in the face of opposition from the Pooree Association and the public press.

ASSAM PAPERS.

SILCHAR,
Nov. 4th, 1889.

46. The *Silchar*, of the 4th November, says that the branch post-masters of Silchar have become very troublesome of late. Complaints about irregularity

Branch post-masters of Silchar.

in the distribution of this paper are frequently heard. The Deputy Postmaster-General is requested to look to the matter.

SILCHAR.

The Official Secrets Act.

47. The same paper has the following on the Official Secrets Act:—

It is almost certain that the object of the Act is to shut the mouth of the native press. The native papers have now greatly improved. Some of them, such as the *Sanjivani* and the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, are pointing out the real faults of Government. And Government therefore thinks that, unless it can shut the mouth of these papers, it will go down in the estimation of the people; and that is why it has passed the new Act. So it seems that the man who does a wrong thing is blameless, and the man who exposes wrong doing is to blame. This is English political morality, which the unfortunate people of India, doomed to bear other people's shoes on their heads, are unable to understand! By condemning the bloodthirstiness of the lion, the lamb only courts his own danger. But for the lion to kill the lamb is certainly not an act of glory; it is a positively shameful act.

PARIDARSHAK,
Nov. 4th, 1889.

48. The *Paridarshak*, of the 4th November, says that as the Anglo-Indian newspapers have begun to harp about the sufferings of the people of Manipore,

The Manipore State.

it is to be feared that that State will soon be annexed by Government. Will the sufferings of the people of Manipore be mitigated in the same way as Government has mitigated the sufferings of the people of Burma, Cashmere, and Independent Tipperah?

PARIDARSHAK.

49. The same paper says that Mr. Wilson, Director of Public Instruction, Assam, is unfit to hold any office in the Education Department. He is devoid of all sense of the responsibilities of his high

Mr. Wilson, Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

position. He cannot brook opposition; and whoever opposes him incurs his displeasure. There are only two or three deserving officers in the Assam Education Department, and whoever tells him this incurs his displeasure. He is an opponent of the policy of encouraging private schools.

The results of the last year's examination have not yet been published. The five students of the Sylhet Middle School who have passed that examination received their certificates only a few days ago. Why have not their names been published in the *Gazette*? Owing to such delay in publishing the results of the examinations, such of the successful candidates as desire to get themselves admitted into the medical schools cannot do so. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Director, but without effect.

Great irregularity is noticed in the appointment of examiners. Many worthless and immoral men are Mr. Wilson's favourites, and many worthy men are not considered worthy by him. Many bad people and even clerks are appointed examiners, whilst the applications of many worthy men to be appointed examiners are rejected.

50. The same paper says that the road from Jaldhup to Bairagibazar in Sylhet being out of repair, the public suffer great inconvenience. The Karimgunge Local Board is requested to repair this road.

PARIDARSHAK.
Nov. 4th, 1889.

51. A correspondent of the same paper says that thefts and incendiarism have increased at Duali, Bhattapara, Brahmanpara, Matihani, Hanspore, and other villages in Sylhet. The number of budmashes has increased in those villages, and it is difficult to protect female honour from these ruffians. The police ought to put down the present state of lawlessness in those villages.

PARIDARSHAK.

52. The same paper is dissatisfied with the Viceroy's speech on the occasion of the passing of the Official Secrets Act. Shallow men, with little power of thought, get angry at trifles. But a man holding such an exalted position as the Viceroy of India ought not to lose mental equilibrium of his mind at such a trifling matter as the publication of an official paper in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. It is the writer's belief that since the publication of the confidential police circular in the *Sanjivani* newspaper, Government had been thinking of passing an Act like the Official Secrets Act. It could not do so at that time, and was seeking a better opportunity of passing such a law. And as soon as the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* furnished it with such an opportunity, it introduced the Official Secrets Bill into the Council and hastily passed it into law. By passing this law Government has given a proof of its own weakness and want of sympathy with the people. The *Pioneer* newspaper always publishes Government's confidential State papers and news, but the Viceroy has nothing to say against it in his speech.

PARIDARSHAK.

The Viceroy has acted very undignifiedly in using the expressions "thief and receiver of stolen goods" in regard to Editors of newspapers. Such expressions cannot at all apply to Editors of newspapers, because Editors of newspapers appropriate *stolen goods* not for their own use, but for the purpose of enlightening the public about the government of the country. Government does not publish any important State papers, and the Press Commissionership was abolished because that officer was not permitted to communicate to the press any news or reports, save opium returns, quarantine notices, and similar other information which the public consider to be of little or no value. And the Press Commissionership even having been abolished, where could Editors of newspapers seek for information? They therefore sought information in different quarters, and the publication of such information did more good than harm to Government. It seems, however, that Government is pleased to find anything favourable to it published in the newspapers, and is displeased to find anything unfavourable to it published in the same way.

53. The same paper refers to the forced abdication of the Maharaja of Tipperah, and remarks that, if the object of Government be to pay off all the Maharaja's debts within five years, and to introduce good administration into the State, it will approve of the policy adopted by Government. But if what Government has done in regard to Independent Tipperah be only intended to be the first step towards an annexation of that State, it will not be

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unfair to call Government a robber of other people's territories. The writer, however, does not fear that any great injustice will be done by Sir Steuart Bayley.

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Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 16th November 1889.